## TRAMP PRINTER

In the Coal Regions of Eastern Pennsylvania.

A Description of Some of the Mining Towns

And a Few More Words about New York and Philadelphia.

From New York City to Philadelphia over the route I took, the best of opportunities for studying Eastern Pennsylvania were presented. My first stop out of New York was Middletown, about half a hundred miles northwest of the metropolis. It is a lively town of eight or ten thousand population and prosperous from a business standpoint. Of Port Jervis, upon the line between New York and Pennsylvania, only a few miles farther west, the same may also be said. From here it is but a few miles to that prominent summer resort, the "Delaware Water-Gap," and the Delaware river flows by the city, though it is not navigable there. A beautiful soldiers' monument, dedicated only last Memorial Day, is one of the beautiful things of which Port Jervis can boast. On all sides of the town, at distances varying from one-half to two miles, spurs of the great Alleghany mountain system rise as if to shut the little city out from the world. At some points these hills are quite rugged and always picturesque, though to me-why, I can't tell-they look so awfully lonesome. From Port Jervis we journeyed to

Well over into Penn's woods, one of the most peculiar places I have ever seen. itself an important mining city, and surrounded by coal country. Coal mining and picking huckleberries seemed to be so far as I could discern with my naked eye, the principal industries of the denizens of this region. Scranton is badly scattered. It is probably four miles from suburb to suburb, and a population of over seventy thousand people is claimed for the place. It contains elegant churches, public buildings and hotels, and a fine union depot. The main portion of the city-that part occupied by the business houses-lays in a valley, and from the adjoining hillsides the whole may be seen like a panorams. There are a number of extensive coal mines almost in the city, and like this: the "dumps" of slack and cinders some of them have accumulated during their operation, are big enough for mountains lone. Scranton is the home of Terence V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and whom, I a man of marked ability and excellent judgment, than whom none better fitted place visited was

PITTSTON. miles from Scranton on a bee-line, but I in America. didn't go on a bee-line. I went over the railroad, which is nearly twice as far. There are lots of excellent hotels in the world, but whenever I run across one as good as the Butler House at Pittston I the State of Manhattan out of New feel that it deserves especial mention. York City. That is a new one to me, The beautiful Susquehanna flows by this city, and between its rippling waves and the dim blue mountains in the distance. touched up artistically by the sun of a mid-summer evening, effects are pro-duced that would delight any one with a particle of love for the beautiful, and ought to tickle an artist almost to death. The river here is not navigated by boats of any consequence, but it affords excellent opportunities for bathing, rowing and fishing. The next stand was the thriving city of

WILKESBARRE. Named after two friends of the Colonies during the period of the Revolution-Wilkes and Barre. The inhabitants of the city make it a compound word, using a capital B-thus: Wilkes-Barre, but the geographies make it one word. This was probably begun in some printing office where they were short of hyphens, and where n-dashes were considered too fat to be paid for in piece-work. (That's for printers only; it won't seem bit funny to blacksmiths.) Wilkesbarre is also a mining town, and a good lively, prosperous business place, also on the banks of the Susquehanns, about a dozen miles below Pittston. Aside from the above facts, I don't know that it is celebrated for anything in particular. After another pair of days Wilkes-barre was given the shake for

HARMLTON.

Another mining town sway up in the mountains above Mauch Chunk. From Wilkesbarre down to within twelve miles of Hazelton, our route lay through a wild timbered country along the banks of a rapid stream, full of floating logs. I guess the stream was the Lehigh river, as we were on the Lehigh Valley railroad, but it don't matter much what it went onto the Hazelton branch up to concert has begun, and the contrasts in the town, there are two tracks, and it is the vast crowd are as amusing and intera steep grade all the way up. The road lies along a little dashing, splashing stream, the usters of which are black with coal-dust. Near Hazelton are a yet last Sunday afternoon there was not number of "earth holes," as they are a sign of anything indecorous. There called. These are holes made in the were a few men with stars on their ince. Some of them were two or three the trees near the crock, a cute little the crock of all the one that is cracked.

In one place it had occurred directly under the track, leaving the ties and rails still clinging together, suspended over the terrible chasm like a rope bridge across the canons of the Andes (see my old geography), requiring the

One night during my stay in Hazelton a large oil warehouse in the suburbs took fire, and made a beautiful blaze and lots of smoke, and for a while threatening the entire town. Easton is a quiet, sleepy sort of an old borough, on the Delaware. Allentown, about twenty miles farther west, is another elent borough of

BETHLEHEM. Originally a settlement of German Moravians, and still a stronghold of that sect, containing their printing offices, schools, etc. The "Sun Inn" was established in 1758, and has had as its guests, Washington, Lafayette, and many other distinguished personages. Among the institutions of the city is Lehigh University, the beautiful stone buildings of which stand upon a mountain side in the suburbs, resembling at a distance feudal castles of other times. But the most interesting spot in the settlement is the old Moravian burying ground, situated near the heart of the present town, adjoining on one side the ancient buttressed stone walls of an old Mora-vian building. The grave-stones are small, few of them being over 10x18 inches square, and most of them being plain stone, upon which are chiseled in antique characters the epitaphs of the sleepers. One of the few I copied reads

DAVID NITSCHMAN,

Founder of Bethlehem, who felled the first tree to build the first house.

Born Sept. 18th, in Moravia.

Departed April 14, 1758.

This second memorial was erected June, 1853.

In copying the above I overlooked the year of his birth, which if I remember correctly, was 1708.

Another interesting inscription reads

In Memory of Technoop, A Monican Indian, Techoop, A Monican Indian,
Who in holy baptism April 16, 1742, received
the name of John. One of the first fruits
of the Mission at Shekomeko, and a
remarkable instance of the power
of living grace, whereby he became a distinguished
teacher among his
people.
He departed this life in full assurance of faith
at Bethlehem, August 27, 1746.

There are a great many Indians buried in here, their epitaphs reading much

"Joseph, a Wampanosh Indian."

"Rachel, wife of Isaac, a Delaware Indian," followed by dates of their baptism and death, and a number, presumably by which the graves are recorded in the may incidentally remark, I believe to be register of the cemetery. I can scarcely remember when I was so young I didn't know that "Pulaski's banner" was the for his duties could be found. After a handiwork and gift of the Moravians of pair of days spent in Scranton the next | Bethlehem to the heroic Pole, and this probably accounts in part for the inter-Another lively mining town only six in the pioneer home of the Moravians

SOMETHING ELSE. I saw a note somewhere last weekprobably it was in the NEWS-HERALDspeaking of a scheme to manufacture but the scheme of uniting New York and suburban cities under that name, making the greatest city in the world, is occasionally mentioned out this way. The plan is to annex the cities of Brooklyn, Long Island City, Astoria, New Lots, East New York, Yonkers, and adjacent towns and villages in Westchester county, Kings county, part of Queens county, and Richmond county entire. This comprehensive scheme would give to the new city of Manhattan a magnificent frontage on the seaboard, and provide for its natural and unrestrained expansion along the coast line and island and along the Sound, instead of as now. cramping the metropolis, with its vast population and commerce, within the narrow confines of Manhattan Island, and leaving it but a single avenue for expansion, viz: along the line of the Hudson northward. The idea of annexing Brooklyn to New York is not new by any means. But if my judgment is any good, it will be a cold day in August

when either scheme is consummated. Since my last letter I have been a week in Philadelphia. If I was going to write anything else of Philadelphia I would probably mention

NESHAMING FALLS GROVE, One of its suburban resorts particularly a Sunday resort. Early each Sunday afternoon crowded trains begin to arrive from Philadelphia and Trentonwell-dressed girls and their beaux, prosperous young clerks making the most of their Sunday, as a Philadelphia paper remarks, "with country air, respectable amusement, and the society of their best girl." Country and town soon mix and stare at each other as they stroll leisurely in the midst of the beautiful woods where the strains of Handel's From the junction where we grand old hymn intimate that the sacred breasts inscribed with the words

pointed out to the curious as "the lockap." But the door was wide open, and within, on the clean, fresh hay, placed there so as to make a possible prisoner comfortable, three or four children were playing at "making beds."

There were two very much astonished spectators of the scene, Japanese gentlenen, members of the suite of the imperial Prince now visiting this country. They were accompanied by Amerian friends and they applauded as heartily as the rest when Levy dropped his goldrimmed eyeglass and placed his cornet to his lips. The "Inflammatus" from much like it. But one of the most in- Stabat Mater, which was his first piece eresting places in the State is the an- in deference to the programme, "Sacred Concert," did not seem to cause them any particular pleasure, for they both shrugged their shoulders at its conclusion, but "Yankee Doodle" made their faces sparkle with smiles, and the gutteral sounds to which they gave vent while clapping their hands was supposed to be choice for Japanese "encore.

How the people amused themselves is oon told. There were so many boating lolling on the lake; there were so any more who went backwards and forwards on the interminable coasting railroad, and many more who seemed to be swallowing ice cream, and the strange and many colored liquids which the Prohibition party would have everyone swallow or go thirsty; but the main body did nothing but walk about and stare, except the five thousand and over who wedged themselves in the seats in front of the military orchestra, and sat there contentedly from 2 until 6 p. m.

Now I am en route down the shores of the Delaware. Baltimore and Washington City will next claim my attention, and of them I will next scribble.

TrampPrinter

In Memoriam.

Newton Evans, oldest son of the late Noah-Evans, of Highland county, O., was born near Washington C. H., Fayetto county, O., where he spent most of his life. He was married March 8th, 1859, to Miss Ella Wilson, who was separated from him by death in less than two years, leaving one child, a daughter.

About the age of 48 he made a profession of religion and united with the Presbyterian Church of Washington C. H., where he held his membership until called to join the church triumphant. February 11th, 1874, he was united in marriage with Penelope, daughter of Benj. Barrere, Esq., of Hillsboro, O., who with two children, a son and daughter, survives him.

Four years ago he went to make his home

vives him.

Four years age he went to make his home near Carlisle, Sullivan county, Ind. He was always held in high estimation for his business character, and as a man of honor and integrity by all who know him. A dutiful son, a beloved brother, a kind husband, a loving father, and a good citizon, was cut down by death after a short but severe illness, a half past ten o'clock, August 12th, 1886, in the 63d year of his age.

BUSAN H. MCMILLEN PATTEN.

At the home of her son-in-law, A. C. Sloan, in Las Vegas, New Mexico, July 19th, 1886, Mrs. Susan H. McMillen, wife of Prof. Otis Patten, and daughter of the late George and Nancy Hunter McMillen.

Mrs. Patten was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 15, 1828. Bereaved of a mother in early life she, and her brother and two sisters, spent most of their childhood at the home of their grandparents. Thomas and Susannah Hunter, near New Market, O.

She was a pupil of the Oakland Female Seminary at Hillsboro, O., and a graduate in the class of 1846.

Her life was useful and active. Being an

She was a pupil of the Oakland Female Seminary at Hillsboro, O., and a graduate in the class of 1846.

Her life was useful and active. Being endowed with an intellectual mind, she devoted her talent and life in an eminent degree to the welfare of others. Soon after graduating she was elected teacher in the Ohio Institution of the Blind at Columbus, of which her father was Superintendent. In December, 1849, she was married to Otis Patten, then teacher in the Kentucky Institution for the Blind.

Four years later she assisted her husband in starting the Louisville Presbyterian Orphans Home, and was the first matron of that institution. In 1869 she accompanied her husband to Arkadeiphia, Ark., where they were invited to establish a school for the blind. In 1868 the school was removed to Little Rock. She, and her husband—Superintendent—remaining with the school until 1884. During the twenty-five years she rendered efficient aid in building up that institution, filling the place of matron, and a mother to many sightless children, four of whom have preceded her to the heavenly mansions, and four survive to share the grief of her bereaved husband. Mrs. Patten made an early profession of religion, and united with the Presbyterian Church. She was a faithful wife, a loving mother, a true friend, and a consistent earnest Christian. She was active in church work, and espicially interested in "Foreign and Home Missions."

She not only contributed her time and means, but gave three daughters to the mission work. Two daughters are in the Indian Mission School at Albuquerque, New Marico. Her youngest daughter, is the wife of Prof. R. W. D. Bryan, principal of that school.

During the last year, she who had long been accustomed to minister at the sick and dying beds of others, was prostrated by that insidious disease, consumption. From the first she felt that her life work was done, and that her end was near. But her friends were hopeful that a change of climate would benefit and prolong her life. In April last, by the advice of

I had given myself up as lost because of inherited scrofula. Tried everything for purifying the blood without benefit, until I used Parker's Tonic, and can truthfully say that it has cured me. I still use it for its splendid effect on my general health. H. K. Lynd, Chloago.

On every million of gold coin shipped from San Francisco, to New York there is a loss by friction of from

Undue exposure to cold winds, rain, bright light or maisris, may bring on inflammation and soreness of the eyes. Dr. J. H. McLesn's Strengthoning Eye Salve will subdue the inflammation, cool and soothes the nerves, and strengthen weak and falling eye sight. 25 cents a box. For sale by Seybert & Co.

## VAN WERT AND VICINITY.

Mossbacks, Mud-Roads, Musquitoes and Manu-factures.

Land and Lumber-Oil and Sell-The Salvation Army—Early and Recent Settlers.

VAN WERT, O., Aug. 17th, 1886. EDITOR NEWS-HERALD: - Thinking that a letter from this part of the State might interest some of your many readers, I beg a small portion of your valuable space.

We left old Highland on July 28th. and arrived here on the evening of the 29th, without any intervening incidents of interest more than pertain to the ordinary routine of travel, unless it would of the 28th, while going down Market eke out an existence lumbering. While street in Springfield, accompanied by a the capitalist who handled this lumber friend, our attention was suddenly at- made money with it, the men who took tracted by the beating of drums and rat- it from the woods merely lived. They tling of bones and tambourines, accompanied by singing. Having seen the like before, we knew what it meant, but enterprising disposition who have folthe rest of the party were anxious to lowed and are gradually supplanting see the performance through. As we them, "moss backs." If one of them approached the crowd the drumming tries to become civilized and settle down eased, and a woman with a stentorian voice addressed those assembled for about five minutes, and they then knelt in the street and prayed. The drumming and singing again commenced during which they formed in line and marched to their hall. Here the services were continued by the reading of short selections of Scripture, prayer and speaking, and more drumming and singing, the latter seeming to occupy the principal portion of the program, being accompanied in each instance with swayings of the body, facial expressions and gesticulations with the hands.

It has been very dry here all summer, although this (Van Wert) county suffered far less than several of the counties south and east of here. In portions of Allen, Hardin, and Mercer counties, it has amounted to a drought. There are large sections in which there will be no corn at all, and the pastures are burned perfectly brown. All fears in this county however, seem to be past, as there has been considerable rainfall in the last few days.

The corn crop in this section on ac count of the dry weather, is short, still there are localities where the corn is good. Most of Van Wert county will produce a fair crop. Meadows were good, and the wheat and oats crops were very heavy.

The soil here consists chiefly of a loose, black loam, containing neither rock, sand nor gravel, and is of inexhaustible fertility. There are tracts of clay ground in places, but this is not fertile and should be avoided by any one selecting a farm. On account of sticky, and the roads, none of which are piked, become so muddy during the winter and spring, as to be almost impassable. The streams here are sluggish, and wind along their devious courses with little or no embankments, so that during wet spells they spread out and stand, rather than run, over large areas. For this reason it is desirable to choose a farm away from the streams; beside the soil is not so good near them as it is back.

One of the unpleasant things to be mot with here is the mosquitos. They are not much trouble, however, in the cleared sections, but woe betides the unlucky victim who ventures forth into the solitudes of the forest. He will suddenly be made to believe that "Pandera's box" has been re-opened. They are enormous in size, have a visage as grim as a hangman and bills like tooth-

This section was formerly densely wooded, and much of it is still in timber; so that the chief industry, until within the last few years, has consisted in lumbering in one or another of its forms. The walnut and burr-oak have all been cut out, and hoop and bolt making now take the lead. The woods abound with gigantic elms, which are cut, sawed and split into bolts thirtytwo inches in length, which sell for from two to three dollars per cord, according to the quality and demand These in turn are cut into staves, which are baled and shipped to various parts of the United States and Canada, for the manufacture of barrels.

Every railroad town of any pretension has from one to two stave factories. There are also several hoop factories which do nothing else but saw hoops. Many of the forests here contain several thousand acres in one body, and into these are run wooden railroads, or what they call tram-ways here. These consist of ties laid with wooden rails, upon which a sort of truck car is drawn by means of one horse. The spaces between the ties are usually filled with saw dust and shavings. These tramways extend into the wooded swales for three and four miles. Here the lumber men labor, cutting logs, bolts, etc., and when it freezes they haul and pile them along these roads. From there they can be hauled to the factories on the

tram cars any time they are wanted. The cleared portions are quite thickly settled; more thickly than Highland county. The people own small farms and live close together. Almost every religious denomination is represented

here, and church buildings are quite numerous; most of them are large, me structures. The land is so level that to render it fit for cultivation, every acre must be first thoroughly underdrained. This necessitates the making of an immense amount of tile, and tile factories are to be found in every direction. The soil is very porous, and it is claimed that no section of the State

underdrains as readily as this. The oil fields southeast of here are no longer a thing of doubt, but are yielding a steady supply of what is pro-nounced a first-class quality of oil. The theory that there was oil in this county, has been demonstrated by sinking a well within the corporate limits of Van Wert (the county seat), which can now be seen any day, sending forth its stream

The early settlers of this section, in stead of devoting their time and attenbe a short description of the Salvation tion to the clearing and improving of Army. About ten o'clock on the night farms for themselves, were content to were in fact, mere squatters, or as they have been dubbed by those of a more on a farm, he can't do it. It is not in him. You can tell him as far as you can see him. He can't be anything but

Land here rates at from ten to forty dollars per acre, in proportion as it is improved. There is a chance here to obtain fine farms at a bargain, and those desiring to change their location would do well to give this section their attention. Land which now sells as rated above, when the country is thoroughly opened up and improved, will bring from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre. L. E. C.

BAKING POWDERS.

## Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemists.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the Analytic Chemist for the Government, has made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives

Name of the	Strength Cubic inches Gas
Baking Powders.	per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (absolute)	y pure)127.4
"Rumford's" (phos	powder)
"Rumford a" ( phos	inhata) old 99.74
	uch," fresh121.6 uch," old84.35
"TERGINERGIR"	1100
"Unarm" (alum por	W(IAF) 116 00
Amazon (Binn b	wwder! 111 ge
"Sea Foam"	tains lime)
"Ozar"	ains lime)
"Dr. Price's" (cont	ains lime)102.6
	ff's, St. Paul) 101.88 ed 98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5 o's" (contains alum) . 78.17*
"C. E. Andrews & Co	o's" (contains alum) 78.17*
Cillien	QA Q
Duis	80.5
In his report,	the Government Chem-
at many	TO THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

"I regard all alum powders as very uuwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal

Prof. McMurtie, late chief chemist for the U. S. Government at Washington, says: "The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder, prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

Peterson's Magazine for September omes to us with a first-class steel-engraving, "Don't be Greedy," after a picture by the celebrated German artist. Schutze. There are also further, in the way of embellishments, a double-sized colored fashion-plate; a colored design for a tidy on Javacanvas; and some fifty wood-engravings of the fashions, worktable patterns, etc., including a very interesting article, illustrated, on "Venetian Glass and Murano." The stories are exceptionally good, notably "John Compton, of Colorado," "Elizabeth." and Frank Lee Benedict's "Miss Manners's Discoveries." The novelet, "The Corsair's Captives," is finished, and ends happily, in spite of the Algerines. The other novelet, "The Millionaire's Daughter," grows in interest as it approaches the end. A very noticeable feature of this magazine is the Paris letter, monththis magazine is the Paris letter, month-ly, on the fashions, written by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, the wife of the American Vice-Consul, and the highest authority abroad on such a subject. The price of this necessary lady's-book, remember, is but two dollars a year, with great de-ductions to clubs. Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Ad-dress Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never heattate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicines known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in dector bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Seybert & Co.

## PACIFIC SLOPE.

A Land Lacking the Varieety of Ohio Weather.

Boycotts and Boycotters-Socialists, Nihilists, Anarchists, Terrorists and Communists.

G. A. R. Encampment-Big Business Ventures-Orops-Letter from J. F. C. at Pomons, Cal.

POMONA, LOS ANGELES Co., CAL., August 9th, 1886. Still they come, and still they will ome. The twentieth encampment of the G. A. R. being held at San Francisco, although held at a very unfavorable time of year for seeing the beauties of California, and for comparing the pleasures of our climate with that of the Eastern States, as we are in the midst of our dry season, when the trees and vegetation generally are dusty, and do not present that lively and fresh appearance that they do in the winter; and we have hot weather here in August as well as in Ohio; still, we are glad so many are having the opportunity to visit the Pacific coast, and I will venture to predict that many who had no idea of seeking homes here when they left their homes in the East, will find themselves so well pleased with our country that the tide of emigration will be largely swelled. And many are continually arriving, of which Pomona is getting her reasonable share. Her growth is rapid, and of a very substantial character. There are three business blocks (brick) now in process of construction, one of which will be the finest building in the town. The building of new residences is so common as to scarcely cause mention. We arrived in Los Angeles August 1

885. August 1, 1886, soon after the opening of the Presbyterian Sundaychool, the familiar and friendly personage of Rev. L. L. Overman, formerly of Hillsboro, O., and formerly our pastor at Sardinia, O., but now of Nashville, Tenn., came walking in, being the first person of our former acquaintance we had seen in the year. He, together with his party, was enroute for San Francisco to attend the G. A. R. Encampment, but stopped off to see us; and, on being invited to preach for us, delivered an able sermon, which was listened to by an attentive congregation.

Pomona celebrated the 4th of July in a good and patriotic style, and a more orderly and civil company could not have been found. No drunkenness was to be seen.

The Pomona Valley Bank is now the First National Bank of Pomona.

California produced a large yield of grain this year, but not so large as it has a chance for longer life, and possibly would have been if the dry season had not begun so soon, and with it a few for good health, and if he can get here hot days, causing some late sowed grain to ripen sooner than it would have done under more favorable circumstances. We have had a few drops of rain, but

nothing to call even a shower, since the

first half of April. My descriptions of this country from time to time will be mainly of Pomona and surrounding country, which is by no means a description of California generally, for the climate and natural characteristics of different places differ as materially as does the soil, and it is, as we term it, "very spotted." We have good soil, and a few rods distant may be rocky, or gravelly, or poor, or even almost worthless. Some people in the East have the idea that go where you may in California, we are subject to hot winds, which scorch the crops at times, and during its continuance renders existence very uncomfortable. But at Pomona such is not the case. There are places, which I will not name, which are subject to such misfortunes; and while they are being scorched we have uncomfortably warm weather. In this southern country the places which are thus subject to hot winds are in range with some pass in the mountains, and the wind from the Mojave Desert becomes stronger than the breeze from the ocean, and the hot air rushes in. A neighbor, in telling me some of his seven years' experience in California, said that he had a field of corn shoulder high, very rank and thrifty. One morning he noticed there was a different condition of temperature, and by 4 p.m. of that day he could take hold of the blades of the corn and mash them into powder.

The fruit crop was shortened by several attributable reasons. Apricots were a light crop, and the peach crop is not near so heavy as last year, but last year it was very large. The orange crop was not heavy, but better figures than usual were obtained, and the net returns were entirely satisfactory. Small fruits are unusually abundant. The grape crop will be fair.

Californians are great venturers. In many cases it would seem that the metto is, "Make a big thing or lose all." One of my neighbers and his three sons this year have in over 1,900 acres of grain. This year it is a success. But there are persons who broke up entirely on the ame ranch in the grain business.

Harvesting and threshing are driven on a large scale. Most of our grain in Southern California is harvested with to twenty feet. However, there are a good many self-harvesters used, which good many self-harvesters used, which free teral bottle of this certain cure for a lung diseases. Large bottles \$1. neaders, which cut swaths from twelve

apparatus, and the sacks are sewed and set off ready for market. I recently saw a thresher threshing six and one-half bushels of barley per minute. In proportion to her population, California has more energetic and enterprising men than any other State.

Happily, the labor troubles of the East and the Chinese excitement of the West are not attracting the public mind as they did months ago, but I took a clipping from a leading paper of this coast which is so sensible I wish my friends

at home to read it. THE BOYCOT AND THE BOYCOTTERS.

It is a fact worthy of comment that among all the leaders in the labor troubles at the East, not one prominent man of them all had his birth upon American soil. Socialistic anarchy, the terrorism of communism, and the unwarrantable assumptions and tyranny of the boycott are not the outgrowth of free and enlightened republican sentiment. They have nothing in common with that noble and primal declaration of American independence which enunciated that "all men are created equal, with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." What a spectacle for the world is this attempted boycott of sovereign American citizens—this banding together of private individuals, arrogating the right, without legal authority or sanction, to dictate to their fellows how they shall conduct their business, and whom they shall employ. The right of the capitalist, as well as of the workingman not of the league, to exercise his own individual judgment in the conduct of his own private affairs is denied him, if so be his judgment and predilections are not in sympathy with those of these self-constituted dictators, who would make their prejudices and their preconceived opinions the law of action for others differing from them. The simple banding together of a dozen, fifty or a hundred or two of private in-The simple banding together of a dozen, fifty or a hundred or two of private in-dividuals does not give them a constitu-tional right to enforce their demands, or in any way to interfere with the actions or the pursuits of others when those actions and pursuits are not in conflict with the laws of the land. The principles of free government are now being put to a severe test. The Old World, with its worn-out and effete systems of tyrannical government, whose heavy hand has been laid upon the masses, grinding them down by oppresison, crushing them by ignorance, degrading them by tyranny until they are unfit for them by tyranny until they are unfit for self-government, until there is scarcely any feeling left them but a bitter and unreasoning hatred of the power which oppressed them—the Old World has poured its unresisting tide of immigration upen our shores. It is these men, mainly, who are making the trouble today in free America. It is these men who set themselves up as leaders, as well as censors, of free-born and law-loving Americans, dictating to them what they shall do, how they shall conduct their business, whom to employ and whom to dismiss from employment. The idea is vicious and the practice is damnable.

The attention of many in the East, for various reasons, is turned to California. and will be more and more. Here, the invalid, or the person predisposed to pulmonory disease, knows that in a climate where he is free from winter's chill will come. Naturally there is a desire for reliable information, not only in regard to the advantages, but also the disadvantages. In regard to disadvantages and objectionable features, if there are such here, comparing this with Ohio. I am unable to see them. But I will endeavor to give both sides of the picture so far as I am able.

I have already written that we can not claim to have winter. We have hot weather in summer—probably a greater number of days than in Ohio; but, to me, there is not the sultriness here that there is in the hot weather back home. To be without rain from April to May till October or November, and possibly December, would probably be very unpleasant to some; but in many places the character of the soil is such that it does not get near so dusty as you would suppose. Irrigation keeps the fruit trees and vegetation growing very rapidly in our rich soil and warm sunshine, which we have such a large proportion of days in the year. But irrigation causes a great deal of work, and is quite an expense, causing an outlay of money from time to time. The natural grasses grow in the winter and die when the dry eason begins; but as we do not have rain, it seems to retain its nutriment. and stock thrive on it. Alfalfa produces many crops during the season if well watered, but most of our hay is made by cutting wheat or barley when the grain is just getting doughy. This, to me, is one of our worst objections. We must be at the labor and expense of plowing and seeding each year for our supply of

There are, also, pests which work on our trees and vines, but as fruit culture is of such great importance very strenuous measures are adopted to keep them from increasing.

Our school system and schools are splendid, and none need hesitate to

oring their children here; for healthier and happier children can not be found than are here, and their education is bountifully provided for. Country disbountifully provided for. Country districts usually have houses costing from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and even \$6,000. In our district we are just completing a house costing \$2,500.

J. F. Cumberland.

A Walking Skeleton

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa. writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and aboose on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought addillar bottle After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."